J. D. Peck

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 29, 1847. [NO. 1569.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Hermetically Sealed.

OYSTERS, Lobsters, Fresh Salmon, Halibut, Haddock, and Sardines. Received this day and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

—ALSO—

4 Boxes Lemons,
1 Keg of Tamarinds.

June 21, 1847. 68-3w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

To be drawn in July, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$50,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 43, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, July 17, 1847.

75 Drawn Nos. each Package of 25 Tickets.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,740, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 750, 10 of 500, 25 of 300, 300 of 150, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $120 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 60 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 44, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, July 31, 1847.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,150, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,250, 75 of 1,000, 75 (lowest 3 Nos.) of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $140 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 70 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 35 00

$35,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 38, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, July 10, 1847.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 1 of 2,200, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,709, 1 of 1,600, 10 Prizes of 1,500, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes $120 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves 60 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters 30 00

$30,000—50 Prizes of $1,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 42, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, July 24, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 3,270, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 182 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

June 18, 1847. 68-tdpd

The following, which we extract from the Camden Journal, is from the Rev. E. L. Frazer, of Kershaw District, S. C.

FARMINGTON, Kershaw District, S. C., May 19, 1846.

I have used in my family Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills, and also Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, for the last two years, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them to be most excellent family medicines—and as an act of justice to the worthy Proprietors of these invaluable Pills, I will state, for the information and satisfaction of all concerned, that my wife, prior to our marriage, had been more or less the subject of *Chills* and *Fevers* for about eighteen months, having tried various remedies without success, and was very much reduced in flesh. A few days after our marriage she commenced with Spencer's Pills, and in a day or two afterwards with Hull's Pills; she used about half a box of each; the result was, a RADICAL CURE. She regained her health and strength very rapidly, and has had *no return of Chills and Fever since*. I believe these Medicines to be harmless and safe; and when used as *specifically directed*, are attended with satisfactory results.

E. L. FRAZER.

Price 75 cts. per Box.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, are for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and, on inquiry, may be found in almost all the Country Stores in North Carolina and in the Southern States

Richmond Male Academy.

THE second Session for 1847 of this Institution will begin on the 15th of July, proximo, under the direction of Mr. George A. Howard, Principal.

Rockingham, June 17, 1847. 68-4w

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to

June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE.

On Consignment.

A FINE trotting MARE in harness. Apply to JACKSON JOHNSON,
Wagon Yard.

May 29, 1847. 68tf

CARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his Charleston and Southern patrons generally, that he purposes remaining in the city during the travelling season, and may be found at his office, No. 247 Walnut above Ninth street, directly opposite Dr. Mutter's.

S. S. HORNER.
Successor to James H. Briscoe, Dentist.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1847. 67-3w

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Peter Evans & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,
PETER G. EVANS,
HENRY J. DENNIS.

June 1, 1847. 3wpd

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Eight miles West of Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS School for boys will be opened on the 5th day of July. Terms, for a session of 5 months, including board, washing, &c. and Tuition in Latin, Greek, French, and English, $87 50. Provision will be made for Tuition in Instrumental Music and in Drawing, &c., for which the usual extra charge will be made. In vocal music, instruction will be given without charge.

Pupils will be fitted for entrance into any class in College, or will be carried through an entire Collegiate course, at the option of Parents.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over 14 years of age.

A Uniform dress for Sundays and special occasions, will be required. This will consist in Summer, of a roundabout of dark Summer cloth, with white vest and pantaloons; in winter of a roundabout and pantaloons of dark gray cloth with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require 8 shirts, 6 pairs of stockings or socks, 6 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 towels, night clothes, &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Till the opening of the School, application for admission to be made to the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Raleigh.

June 5, 1847. 67-8w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Thursday the first day of July.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Carthage, June 10, 1847. 67-3w

NOTICE.

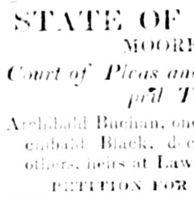
THE Subscriber having been authorized by the County Court of Cumberland, to charge Toll for persons and vehicles passing Black's Bridge over Big Rockfish, hereby informs the public that said Bridge will be kept in good order, and that the usual rates of Toll will be exacted.

JOHN M. CARVER.

June 11, 1847. 67-3w pd

LIVERY STABLE.

D. G. Humphrey



HAS established a Livery Stable in Fayetteville, near Briggs's Hotel, where he has a number of good horses and easy vehicles, Carriages, Carioles, Buggies, &c.

He is prepared at all times to convey travellers to any point within the State, or to accommodate pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH, in all cases; and all damages or injuries done to horses or vehicles, must be paid by the person to whom hired.

May 22, 1847. 67-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Archibald Buchan, one of the Executors of Archibald Black, dec'd, *vs.* Hugh Black and others, heirs at Law of Archibald Black, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Black, Kenneth Black, Duncan A. W. Patterson, and John B. Patterson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons, they being some of the next of kin of said Archibald Black, dec'd, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Archibald Black, shall not be admitted to probate, otherwise the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Archibald Black, dec'd, will be admitted to probate, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

[Price adv. $4] 67

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

David W. Wilson *vs.* John J. Alston.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Defendant to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of July next, then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $2.] 67

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

THIS DAY,

A LARGE assortment of Summer Clothing, consisting of drap d'ete, tweed, blue flannel, linen, and cotton Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; drap d'ete, linen and cotton Pants; bl'k satin, silk, bombazine, embossed Marseilles polka silk Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
At No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 4, 1847. 66-tf

McKellar & McRae,

Lumber and Timber Agents and Grocers,

KEEP constantly on hand, all kinds of GROCERIES, Farmers' Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., which they will sell low for cash or approved credit, at the Store formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, on North Water street.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25, 1847. 65-2m

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of 20 per cent. on their subscriptions will be required on or before the 20th day of June next, and another payment of 20 per cent. on the first day of August next, to meet the demands of the Assignee, who is rapidly progressing in the construction of the line.

The money may be paid to Duncan G. McRae, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

B. B. FRENCH,
W. W. SEATON, } Trustees.
DAN. GOLD,

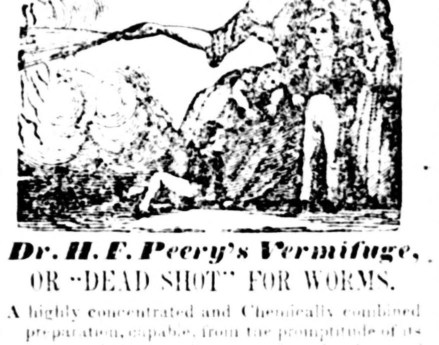
Washington City, May 24, 1847. 65-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro woman by the name of LILE, who absconded from me the 2d day of March last, or her confinement in any Jail so that I can get her. She is a tolerable stout negro woman, somewhat of a dark complexion, broad face, wide between the eyes, high cheeks, &c. She will no doubt make her way to Stokes county, as she has some children in the neighborhood of Mrs Zigler's. Lile was sold at the sale of Zigler, dec'd, and Joseph Fulp bought her, and then sold her to James P. Smith, and I got her from Smith, &c. She has a husband somewhere above Lexington, so she says.

N. HARRIS.

Harrisville, Montgomery co., N. C., May 22, 1847. 66-4w



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 27, 1847. 60tf

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
3 bags Pepper.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 1, 1847 66-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Robert Green and others *vs.* Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and wife Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv $3 25.] 64-6w

INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!!

Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R. Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine-venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silicias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doeskin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap d'Etes; Cotton Coating; Vicuna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1847. 56tf

NEW

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments. W. C. J. & CO.

NEW

DRY GOODS

Cash Bargain Store.

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Pace* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going further. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.,

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

May 10. 62-4m

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon; or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

May 17. E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply.

EDWIN GLOVER.

February 22, 1847. 55-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lewis Parker *vs.* William W. Davis.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, William W. Davis, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the Real Estate levied on and condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1847.

Alworth King and others *vs.* Stephen King and others.

Petition for sale of 80 acres of Land, for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Hardy Moore and wife Patsey, Michael King, Nathan King, and Jethro King, the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants do appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

PATRICK MURPHY, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 50. 65-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry *vs.* Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and Eliza his wife, James Arrington and Jenny his wife, William Knotts and Maranda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, Riley Henry, Thomas Henry, Jerry Henry, and Edward Knotts and wife Ann.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Thomas Henry to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

James Hogan and others *vs.* Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Farquhard McRae et al *vs.* James Kelly et al.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, John Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly, John Kelly, and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

The Cleveland (Ohio,) Plaindealer says that a single merchant of that city paid the sum of $300 000 for flour and wheat, between the 17th and 27th ult., being an average of $30,000 a day.

Action.—Demosthenes and Daniel Webster, agree in attributing eloquence to action. Both proved their theory true by their action. A clergyman, we have read of, did the same thing more demonstrably. His wife had just been buried, and he was closing the service over her grave.—Stretching forth his hand and pointing towards the grave, he said: "There the wicked cease from troubling," and then placing his hand on his breast, continued, "and the weary are at rest."

POETRY.

BINGEN.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON.

A SOLDIER of the Legion lay dying in Algiers,
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed away,
And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
The dying soldier faltered as he took that comrade's hand,
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message, and a token, to some distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen,—at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around,
To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely,—and when the day was done,
Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.
And midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars,—
The death-wound on their gallant breasts, the last of many scars:
But some were young,—and suddenly beheld life's morn decline,—
And one had come from Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"Tell my Mother, that her other sons shall comfort her old age,
And I was aye a truant bird, that thought his home a cage;
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;
And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take whate'er they would—but kept my father's sword;
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine,
On the cottage-wall at Bingen,—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my Sister not to weep for me, and sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again, with glad and gallant tread;
But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in its place, (my father's sword and mine,)
For the honor of old Bingen,—dear Bingen on the Rhine!

"There's another—not a sister;—in the happy days gone by,
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning—
Oh! friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning!
Tell her the last night of my life—(for ere this moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain—my soul be out of prison,)
I dreamed I stood with *her*, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard, or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
The echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm and still;
And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with friendly talk,
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well remembered walk;
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,
But we'll meet no more at Bingen,—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser,—his grasp was childish weak,—
His eyes put on a dying look,—he sighed and ceased to speak;
His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled,—
The Soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead!
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strown;
Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

Pennsylvania Improvements.—The tolls received upon the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail Roads owned by the State, from the 30th Nov. 1846, to the 1st June, 1847, amount to $628,362. The receipts last year for the same period were $399,883, showing an increase of $228,479. The receipts for the month of May, 1847, were $215,079; in May, 1846, $158,563, showing an increase for the month of $56,516. It is estimated that the entire receipts of the year will amount to $1,600,000, and the net revenue to the State $1,000,000.

THE MEN WHO HAVE "SEEN THE ELEPHANT."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL.

Extraordinary Change.—A returned volunteer, fresh from the scenes of war, is essentially in appearance "*ferocious;*" a dark sunburnt complexion, grizzly beard, tattered garments, and a hat inexpressibly inimical to all shape and fashion, marks the outward man. A few days' residence here, and a change as great as when the butterfly emerges from the larvæ is seen to take place. The volunteer enters a barber's shop and has three-fourths of his head and face unceremoniously cut away. He then patronizes a French tailor, his warlike habilaments are rejected for purple and fine linen, and he comes out according to the latest style. Lastly, his castor, so long a cap by night, a helmet all the day, is succeeded by something pronounced "exquisite," and the metamorphose of the volunteer into a fashionable cit is complete. For days, old campaigners in these new guises are obliged to know each other by their voices only, and this is continued until a familiar acquaintance is made with the new man.

Singular Coincidence.—A man was sentenced to the House of Correction in Springfield (Mass.) by Judge Wells on Thursday, for stealing a watch from the store of Jonathan Bangs. The same man was sent to the State Prison sixteen years ago for stealing the same watch from the same nail in the same store belonging to the same man.

Gov. Marcy making the State of New York pay for the repairs of his breeches, is looked upon as the first *anti-rent* outrage perpetrated in that State.

Somebody very *wickedly* says that two blooming young ladies got caught out in a shower very recently, and when they had got home the rain had washed the very *color out of their cheeks.*

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(*Concluded.*)

This brings me lastly to the consideration of the principle or the body polity of the Government, which overshadows and protects all the other great interests of the country. In the Convention which formed the constitution of the United States, difficulties arose between the members, as to the measure of powers to be conferred on the General Government. Some who were called Federalists, from their supposed partiality for the English form of government, were found in favor of a strong national government, going too far into consolidation; while others who were styled Democrats, were for retaining more power to the States, and from this difference of opinion, came very near breaking up the Convention without forming the government.

After the formation of the constitution, made by compromise between the Federal and Democratic parties, when it was taken up by the different States for ratification, serious objections were raised against it by a party styling themselves the true democrats of the country, upon the ground that the federal party in the convention had gotten the advantage of the democratic party, and had made the national Government too strong. All those who were in favor of the ratification of the present constitution were called Federalists, by this new set of Democrats.—As strange was it then, to find a party calling themselves the exclusive Democrats, who would rather see the government severed into atoms, for a few objections which they very properly termed Federalism, than to see the constitution ratified and the government formed. Equally strange is it now, to find a party styling themselves the exclusive Democrats of the country, who are advocating the very provisions in the constitution, which this former Democratic party so highly condemned as Federalism, and for which they would rather have seen the government destroyed than it should have been ratified. In this day therefore, the party styling themselves Democrats are for a strong national government, as I think I shall be able to show, or what is the same thing, are in favor of giving to the President, all he can claim, ask or desire, while those whom they choose to call Federalists, are for more power in the hands of the People or of the States.—The Democratic party as they call themselves, occupying the same ground, which the old Federal party in the Convention occupied, while those now called Federalists are occupying the same ground which the Democrats then occupied. That the name of Democrat has been assumed by a certain party in the country, more with a view of gulling the People into their support, than of carrying out the true principles which that term would imply, I think can be made very apparent. Popular names are invariably the resort of those who wish to effect purposes of usurpation. Cæsar when about to be crowned King of the Romans, and for which he lost his life, acted under the plea of Democracy; and Bonaparte, when receiving the crown as Emperor of France, after the King and Queen had been beheaded, to establish a Democratic government, did it under the same plea of Democracy. Ours truly was intended to be a Democracy or a Republic, and while we so claim it, we should make our practice conform to our profession.

Democracy, Republicanism, and Whiggery are synonymous terms, meaning the same thing. It is true our government has been made a representative one merely for conveniency, as it would be impossible for the whole People to assemble together for the purposes of legislation.—A community of People were therefore, thrown into one representation, but still the Democratic principle was retained. Democracy, means a government of the People. A Republic means a government of the People, whether by themselves or their representatives it is all the same. Whiggery means, or has always been applied to a body of People defending liberty against power, it is therefore the same thing. All having in view, the same grand object of free government. The word Federal means a league, an agreement, or confederation, and might be as harmless as a Democracy or a Republic. Its danger would arise only from the measure of powers, which the league conferred, and they may be either large or small. The word Federalist, as used during and since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, as I have before observed, was intended to distinguish that class who were in favor of a strong national government, from those who were in favor of strong State governments, who were called Republicans or Democrats.

The great question now for the People to settle is, which of the two great parties now dividing the country, conforms more closely to true Republican or Democratic principles. As I think the Whig cause has been much injured, while that of their adversary has been held up by the misapplication and incorrect understanding of the terms Federalist and Democrat, this subject should be investigated closely, in order that the people might see and determine, which of the two parties is deceiving them. We must, therefore, go back to Gen. Jackson, to bring the question up. As old Hickory was the rallying point then, young Hickory was the rallying point during 1844, when Polk was elected. The present Polk party therefore, is nothing more nor less than the old Jackson party. Now what did General Jackson say in his proclamation, in laying down as he said, the principle and form of government? He said, that the States had formed jointly with each other, a single nation: an unit. That although each State elected its own representatives, it created no material distinction when chosen—they were all representatives of the United States, not representatives of the particular State from which they came, nor were they accountable to the State for any act

Geo-D. P.

done in the performance of their legislative functions. Again, he said, the unity of our political character commenced with its very existence. Under the Royal Government we had no separate character; our opposition to its oppressions, began as united colonies. We were United States, under the Confederation, and the name was perpetuated, and the Union rendered more perfect by the Federal constitution. In none of these stages, said he, did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. This is an assertion on the part of Gen. Jackson that the States never were separate and distinct sovereignties, which should be contradicted by every true democrat in the land. Gen. Jackson should have recollected, that when the States entered the Convention, they went in as free, sovereign, and distinct States, which the Constitution itself declares, by saying, that when nine States ratified the Constitution it should be binding on the States so ratifying, meaning that it should not be binding on the other four which might remain out, (as there were thirteen.) North Carolina and Delaware remained out for about two years. Were they not sovereign and distinct States during that time? for if not, they could have been coerced by the other States, and it would have been entirely unnecessary for the Constitution to have made any provision in relation to the States ratifying. All this, General Jackson said, was a frank exposition of his opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government. Could the old Federal party in the Convention, therefore, have desired anything better than to have had Gen. Jackson there with them, as he declared the government to be precisely such an one as they desired to make it? Up to the time of Gen. Jackson's declaring this doctrine, I was as much his friend as the strongest which he now has, or had to the time of his death. Looking upon myself as a Republican, I could no longer support him. I could not support such strong Federal doctrines as he uttered in the foregoing remarks, and call myself a Republican; neither can I see how any one can, unless it arises from ignorance of its avowed principles, or a want of properly understanding the extent of their meaning.

This was his doctrine, and what was his practice? He removed the deposites, which, saving as he the veto, would have been restored by the People, but was not done, because a sufficient majority could not be obtained to overrule the veto. He issued his famous specie circular, and continued it for more than a year, to the great injury of the country, knowing at the same time that it was against the wishes of the People, a bill having been passed for its repeal by Congress, by a majority that would have overruled his veto, but as the Congress had not ten days to run, which the Constitution requires in such a case, he chose to defeat the will of the People by retaining the bill to the next session, as they [illegible] at the first opportunity they had thereafter, by the same overruling majority. This shows that his practice conformed with his theory, as shown to have been strongly Federal. The party now in power, known as the Polk party, in which Gen. McKay figures so largely, are chargeable with all of which Gen. Jackson was guilty, as they still support those principles by pointing him to the same. Can they be Democrats who support such principles, or the man who avows them? I leave you to answer.

Again, the veto power, which was one of the strongest Federal measures ingrafted into the Federal constitution by the Federal party, and so strongly resisted by the Republican or Democratic party of that day, is now supported by this same party, while the Whigs would be willing to see it so modified as to lessen the power of the Executive, and increase that of the People. The veto power gives to the President control over one less than two-thirds of the People's Representatives, and consequently over the People themselves.— Thus, to suppose the Congress was composed of three hundred members. Two hundred would be two thirds, as required by the constitution to override the President. But one hundred and ninety-nine with him, and one hundred and ninety-nine against him, still the one hundred and one would override the one hundred and ninety-nine, which is a monstrous difference. Can this be called Democracy; can the party who support such a measure be called Democrats, while those who are for the one hundred and ninety-nine to overrule the one hundred and one, be called Federalists? Fellow citizens, if you were to examine this subject as you should do, laying aside all party feelings, you would see who are deceiving you with false names. You would think with me that no man or set of men, who were in favor of defeating the will of such a large majority of the People, could be any thing but Federalists themselves. The veto power, as used from General Jackson to the present day, is the cause of all the evils which have happened to the country, and requires a full examination. Alexander Hamilton, whom you all know to have been a Federalist, says in the Federalist, page 366, that the veto power was given the President for the purpose of protecting himself against Legislative encroachments, and to prevent unwise and factious laws; nor is this all, said he; the superior weight and influence of the Legislative body in a free Government, and the hazard to the Executive in a trial of strength with that body, afford a satisfactory security that the negative would generally be employed with great caution, and that in its exercise there would be more room for a charge of timidity than of rashness.

A King of Great Britain, with all his train of sovereign attributes, and with all the influence he receives from a thousand sources, would at this day hesitate to put a negative upon the joint resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament. He would not fail to exert the utmost resources of that influence to strangle a measure disagreeable to him in its progress to the Throne, to avoid being reduced to the dilemma of permitting it to go into effect or of risking the displeasure of the nation by an opposition to the sense of the Legislative body. Nor is it probable, that he would ultimately venture to exert his prerogative but in a case of manifest propriety or of extreme necessity. All well-informed men in that kingdom, will accede to the justness of this remark. A very considerable period has passed since the negative of the crown has been exercised.

If a magistrate, said he, so powerful and so well fortified as a British monarch, would have scruples about the exercise of the power under consideration, how much greater caution may be reasonably expected in a President of the United States, clothed for the short period of four years, with the Executive authority of a Government, wholly and purely Republican. He further said, that it is evident there would be greater danger of his not using his power when necessary, than of his using it too often or too much.

It will be seen how mistaken Mr. Hamilton was. The President now uses the veto power without any fear of the Legislative body or of the Nation. That he uses it too frequently and too much, and in its exercise, has assumed to himself more powers than the King of Great Britain would dare do, is very evident.

The veto power then is a strong Federal measure, and has been used by the President to the great injury of the country. The Whigs are desirous that it should be restricted. There is no better time than the present to do it, for while the Whigs are opposed to it, their opponents style themselves Democrats, and certainly therefore must go for a modification of so vast a power in the hands of the Executive. The Whigs propose no amendment of the constitution to effect any purpose, unless brought about by the free action, and consent of the People, and in the case of the veto, it would only be, to amend a feature in the constitution placed there by the old Federal party. The constitution provides for its own amendment, and at the first session of Congress after its adoption, Washington himself recommended amendments, which were done without creating any mischief, and could be done again.

There certainly can be no more necessity, that the Executive of the General Government should be in the possession of such a power, than that the Governor of a State should be, and I think less so, as the oppression and danger arising from the latter would not be so great as from the former.

It is true that some of the States, (seven for instance,) Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, have adopted the veto, as exercised by the United States; while Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio, granted no such power to their Executive, and have never felt the want or necessity of it. Connecticut, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, in granting the power, provided that it should be overruled by a bare majority of the two Houses of their Legislature. This is the veto the Whigs desire, and will answer all the purposes of Government. Thus, out of the twenty-four States mentioned as then forming the Union, seven possess the objectionable veto, eleven have no veto at all, while six overrule the veto by a bare majority. It would appear then, that the eleven and the six, making seventeen States against seven, (supposing that the States since admitted may be balanced,) could modify the veto to suit our Republican form of Government, and it should be done.

The body polity of a Government may be compared, by way of illustration, to the human body, requiring all that the human body requires for its support. It is nothing less than a Government over a number of individuals, established by themselves, for their support, happiness and comfort. The human body requires food for its support raised from the productions of the earth; from that food the veins and arteries are filled with their circulation, which flows to every part of the body undisturbed, giving vigor and action to the system. A man requires just so much food and blood as is necessary, and no more. If he eats too much it is very apt to sicken him; and if his blood becomes too redundant or too little, in proportion to the supply, so is his health regulated. It is precisely the same with the government. It requires a revenue which is its food—raised from the productions of the earth, and it requires a sound circulating medium, like the blood in the human body, that will flow undisturbed to all parts of the government or body polity. In proportion to the revenue raised, so is the amount of circulating medium required. It is the same as with the human body. If you raise too much or too little revenue, if you expand or contract the circulating medium too much, you in that proportion weaken and sicken the body polity. In this matter, therefore, much wisdom and judgment is required to protect the body polity from disease and premature decay, giving to it just so much revenue and circulation as is necessary, and no more.

I am aware that many of my friends will think that I have been too lengthy and too tedious in my remarks, on the various subjects which I have attempted to discuss. I however felt it my duty to be thus explicit, that I might not be misunderstood, considering that it was better to say too much than too little, being the only way I expected to be heard. In this matter I do not intend to harm the Whig party. I hold myself ready to submit to the party at any time they shall organize a proper convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate, and should their choice fall upon another, I shall cheerfully give way and do all in my power to promote his election. I have placed myself before the People thus early, thinking that the Whigs would do as they always have done, either that they would bring out a candidate too late or not at all. It should be recollected that this is an important election. Should our opponents get a majority in the House of Representatives, that body may have to elect a President, and the Whigs would again be defeated. This is the prime cause of my coming out as I have. The Whigs should make every effort. So far, the Whigs have not moved in the matter, [illegible]. I am a Whig of the [illegible] kind, who would rather see [illegible] I would take it [illegible] power if elected to promote the prosperity, the happiness, and the welfare of our common country.— Distinctly announcing to those who are endeavoring for party purposes, to brand the Whig party with the name of Federalism, that I am, and always have been, an advocate of State rights. My rule has been [illegible] body should govern the Representative in his legislative functions, not incompatible with the constitution, which he swears to support; and the individual who would declare or print me a Federalist, will print a lie and assert a falsehood.

WM. R. HALL.

Mr. Hall's Address.—We give the concluding portion of this address to-day.

Mr. Hall has not in this address indicated his preference for any particular individual as a candidate for the next Presidency, but he has authorized us to say that he is decidedly in favor of Gen. Zachary Taylor's elevation to the Chief Magistracy.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Georgia Democracy.—At a Democratic meeting in Bulloch county, Georgia, on the 29th of May, the following singular resolution was among others adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the gallant feats of General Taylor and his soldiers at Monterey, Buena Vista and other places, gave him and them strong claims to the thanks and gratitude, not only of the Democracy, *but of the Whigs also.*"

We don't know by what authority the Bulloch Democrats undertake to give Gen. Taylor the thanks of the Whigs, unless it be after the manner of the man at a religious meeting, who, when called upon to confess his sins, said he had none of his own to relate, but he could answer very safely for the reality of those just confessed by his neighbor.

Richmond Times.

PRENTICEANA.—[illegible]

The editor of the Vermont Democrat describes Democracy as having one foot on the Alleghenies and the other on the Rocky mountains. This beats Santa Anna himself, who, just at present, has one foot in New Orleans and the other somewhere near the City of Mexico.

Hasn't Democracy got one wooden leg?

The editor of the Louisville Democrat keeps two or three paragraphs from the Louisville Journal at the top of his paper and fills up the rest of his sheet with stuff of his own. He is like some rascally dealers in butter, who are careful to put a splendid article at the head of the firkin, but fill all below with lard and soap-grease.

We learn from the scriptures that King Nebuchadnezzar, in his war against the Jews, robbed their churches and carried off the gold and silver to Babylon. As a punishment for that and other sins, he was driven out by Heaven from among men and compelled to eat grass like an ox.— When will Mr. Polk be turned out to grass?

Champion, of the Indiana Sentinel, says he is 'not afraid to tell the truth.' He had better not venture to crucify upon such an untried experiment. It might be the death of him.

For what warlike exploit was Mr. Marcy appointed Secretary of War?—*Albany Journal.*

Some think that it was for his unprecedented *charge upon the State of New York.*

The Washington Union can discover no evidence of extraordinary sagacity in Santa Anna. Nor can we. To be sure he outwitted Mr. Polk —but that's nothing.

Marquis D'Aligre.—The correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* gives the following account of this wealthy nobleman whose recent death was such a windfall to sundry institutions of Wall-st.

"He has cut off his only daughter with the smallest sum the law permitted—she will *only* have $80,000 income. He has distributed the rest of his gigantic fortune in a most singular manner, among some two hundred persons of all ranks and characters. The knobs of a valuable pair of diamond ear-rings, for example, are bequeathed to a Hospital, and the drops, worth $4,000, to M'lle. Falcon, the opera singer, "for the pleasure," says the will, "I had in hearing her sing once." The annual income of the property, including seventy-one houses at Paris, was $520,000, yet M. d'Aligre was so parsimonious that seeing his servant one day with a smart looking hat, he reprimanded him for his extravagance. "But it is the old hat you gave me; I had it ironed over for a franc." "Ah!" said M. d'Aligre, "but I did not know it could be restored—here is the franc you paid—I will take the hat," and he transferred the renovated beaver to his own head.

Death of James Camak.—Jas. Camak, Esq., long and widely known as the Editor of the Georgia Journal, as the first President of the Central Bank, and of late as the Editor of the Southern Cultivator, and for his practical efforts promotive of agriculture, died at Athens, Geo. on the 19th inst. aged 62.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, June 17.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Attack on a Wagon Train by a Mexican Guerrilla Party—30 Americans supposed to be Killed—Forty Wagons Destroyed—Death of Major Bosworth, Paymaster U. S. Army.

The U. S. ship Massachusetts, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 11th inst. The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers.

Eight deaths occurred on the Massachusetts.

The *vomito* is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from here on the 18th ult., sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the *vomito*.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerrillas, which has been successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst., for Puebla, under command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge $375,000 in specie, of which sum one hundred thousand belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster's. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday the 6th, when it had advanced about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that eight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time, the principal point however being the wagons which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed—though not those containing the specie—two hundred mules laden with subsistence were taken, and thirty of our men killed. The American Eagle of the 9th says our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss as we have done, at thirty men. The attack was so severe that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent off to Gen. Cadwalader at Vera Cruz. The latter left on Monday evening, the 7th inst., with a force of about five hundred men and four howitzers. Private accounts say further that on the 10th a part of the Voltigeurs also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the *Puente Nacional*, which it is supposed they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts left. On the 10th a large train was despatched to this port on the propeller Washington, which may be hourly expected. Her letters may bring us further details.

No later news has been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious, for the present at least the communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwalader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once, but it indicates a necessity for a strong cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of these guerrillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town. A regiment of Texas Rangers, it seems to us, would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

From the N. O. Times, June 18.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of the Mary Kingsland—Additional particulars of the late attack on Col. McIntosh's train—Slender garrison at Vera Cruz—Yellow Fever.

The U. S. steamer Mary Kingsland, arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz the 9th, and from Brasos, the 13th inst. Although the Mary Kingsland left Vera Cruz two days previously to the departure of the Massachusetts, she brought us more details of the most important event that has lately happened in that part of Mexico, viz: the attack on Col. McIntosh's train.

Attack on the Train.—We learn that the whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. McIntosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the head quarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by a guerilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond Santa Fe, a village eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy, and dispersed them. After the lapse of a very short time, the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points at once. Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing. Col. McIntosh, after a rather severe contest, beat off the assailants, and then fortified himself behind his wagons, deeming it imprudent to continue on without a reinforcement, particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th inst., in the evening, and on Tuesday morning, Gen. Cadwallader marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the Howitzer battery, 10 guns, attached to the Voltigeur regiment, under Lieutenants Blakeley and Cochrane; four companies of the 11th regiment, under Col. Ramsey; one company of the 9th and one of the 7th Infantry; and company K, of the 3d Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied.— The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength in the vicinity of the National Bridge, close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us. Gen. Cadwallader, on his junction with Colonel McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and he has declared that he shall soon be able to clear the road of those desperadoes, the guerillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Padre Jarueta, the Spaniard, of whose exploits we have already spoken. The exact sum, in specie, conveyed by this train, is $350,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party, in this encounter. Dr. Harney, brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in the leg, which was, however, but a flesh wound.

Horse Robbery.—A daring robbery of some forty or fifty horses and mules is said to have been perpetrated by the Mexicans, on the 5th inst., close to the walls of the city. Company K, 3d Dragoons, went in pursuit the next day, and after remaining out scouring the country, until the following morning, the 7th inst., returned, and reported that they saw no vestige of the enemy.

Garrison of Vera Cruz.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. Cadwallader, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack, by any thing like the number said to be under Pedro Jarueta. There was not more than forty men fit for duty, in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, when the Massachusetts left.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times.

Vera Cruz, June 6th 1847.

Gentlemen—The city is on the *qui vive* this evening with an alarm that Santa Anna is approaching us at the head of five thousand men, and that he will be here before daylight. The rumor originated, I fancy, in the brain of some one who saw some troops of horse leaving the town at sundown, and took them to be scouts sent out to look for dangers.

The troops referred to, have been sent by Governor Wilson to scour the neighborhood in search of guerillas, who during the past night came within a mile or two of the city walls, and stole some forty or fifty horses.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 18.

MEXICO—THE GUERILLAS.

In addition to the meagre and unsatisfactory accounts already published, which were received by the Massachusetts, of the attack upon the train which left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., we have been put in possession of a letter addressed to a commercial house of this city by a gentleman who accompanied the train upon business. The letter is as follows:

La Paso de los Ovejas, June 9, 1847.

Gentlemen—Here I am, about twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz, with the train that left on the 4th inst., and you may know from the length of time we have been coming that we have undergone a great deal of trouble. For the last twelve miles we have [illegible] our way, under command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. We are within a mile of the National Bridge, which is fortified by a large body of Mexicans. We have lost some thirty men and about $20,000 worth of property since we left. An express is about to leave for Vera Cruz for reinforcements, which I fear will not arrive soon enough. Mexicans can be seen on all sides of us, and it is feared we will be attacked before any assistance can reach, and they know as much about our business as we do ourselves. The train contains near $300,000 in specie, which these Mexicans know.

Considering the strength of the escort which accompanied this train, the attack upon it is a bolder one than has characterized the achievements of these predatory bands of guerillas.— Their persistency in harassing the troops, too, argues strength, and that Col. McIntosh should deem it expedient to send for reinforcements is significant of more formidable dangers than it has been thought of late beset the road.

If the same sympathy exists along the line of communication from Vera Cruz to Mexico as was known to obtain between San Luis Potosi and the valley of the Rio Grande, the operations of the guerillas would lead to the belief that Gen. Scott will have some difficulty in getting to the capital yet. It is something to excite apprehension to see the passage of a train escorted by 800 rank and file disputed with such obstinacy as to make it necessary to stop for reinforcements. It savors of organization, of enterprise. It may be that the people have become aroused, and that the hostile elements of the country are combining in forms of effective resistance.

LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans Delta Office,
Sunday, 12 o'clock, M., June 20.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

A Series of Fights with the Guerrillas—100 Mexicans killed and wounded, and forty or fifty Americans—Gen. Cadwalader attacked by a large party—Battle at the National Bridge.

The following highly important intelligence was communicated to us by Lieuts. Floyd and M'Williams, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who came over on the steamship Galveston this morning, at 6 o'clock. On the 8th, a small recruiting party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Capt. Bainbridge, of 3d Artillery. On leaving Jalapa and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 400 Mexicans in the chaparral along the pass. Previous to this, two officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chaparral. At the mouth of the pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy. Arrived at the Bridge that evening. Whilst they were bivouacked on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge. A guard was then stationed between the bridge and encampment, to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were distinctly seen.

Before daylight the sick and wounded of this little party were removed to Santa Anna's hacienda—a quarter of a mile from the bridge. A scouting party was then sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge, which was done without any opposition. The main body of the party then passed over the bridge. Every thing appearing then to be safe, and all danger being passed Lieut. M'Williams and Mr. Frazer were sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. Just as they were entering the bridge, a party of twenty-five Mexicans appeared on the ridge, and fired several vollies on them. The wagon master and four others, who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five were killed, and a wagon was captured, of no great value.

After the fire had ceased, a party of lancers appeared on the bridge and seemed to be preparing to charge, but seeing that Captain Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, they wheeled their horses and galloped off.

Captain Bainbridge resumed his march in good order, followed by 400 or 500 of the lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectable distance. Thus hemmed in, this little party pursued its way until it arrived at the Pass of La Volta, where Col. McIntosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexicans who had attacked Bainbridge's party were the same who had compelled Col. McIntosh to halt and wait for reinforcements. The party remained that night in McIntosh's camp, and during the whole time the Mexicans kept a continual fire on the camp, approaching, with the greatest boldness, very near to our sentinels.

On the next day Capt. Bainbridge's party resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined by Capt. Duperu's Dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses. This company, with its gallant Captain, had behaved very handsomely in the attack on McIntosh's camp. Its gallantry was the theme of universal praise and admiration in the army. Indeed, it was generally admitted that Col. McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Duperu's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety. In the meantime Duperu's party having a long return train to guard, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy, and suffering no loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off, and the drivers taken prisoners. Capt. Duperu arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

On the day Capt. Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp Gen. Cadwallader had arrived, with a force of 800 men and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making, in all, about 1600 men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwallader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.

On approaching the bridge Gen. Cadwallader occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans, posted in the ridges and chaparral, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing some 15 killed and some thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans were repulsed; the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwallader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about $40,000. For miles the road is strewed with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, respecting the conduct of the command which had charge of this train. There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up, by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuxpan, from which, in future, all our stores and men will be sent, in preference to the old road. The Engineer corps have completed a fine road from Tuxpan to Perote, the distance being less than one half that from Vera Cruz to Perote, and Tuxpan being a healthier place.

The success of the attack on McIntosh's command has given great confidence to the guerillas, who are swarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all our parties, large and small.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Major Bennett, the Paymaster, that the specie was saved. He was in one of them himself when the wagon was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

We are pained to hear that the fine charger sent out by the citizens of New Orleans to Col. Harney, was captured by the Mexicans. Their daring was so great that they even *lassoed* a woman who was in the wagon, but she was rescued by our men after some hard fighting.

There are about 1100 men in camp at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him at Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the Capital. All the odds and ends of the army are collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed and of miserable material. There was a small *pronunciamento* in the city of Mexico, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamente. It was got up by factions of the peace party and of Gomez Farias' party. The cry was "Down with Santa Anna!" but the President *ad interim* still maintains his power and influence. Congress has refused to accept his resignation.

We have about 8000 men at Puebla, under command of Worth and Quitman.

Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until he is reinforced. Gen. Bravo is in command of the army at the Capital.

Santa Anna has published quite a flaming account of the affair between him and Gen. Worth, at Amozoque. The truth is, he had a large force of cavalry, which was attacked by Col. Duncan's battery and Major Bonneville of the 6th Infantry. He did not wait to receive more than one volley, from which, however, he sustained a heavy loss, and then fled in the wildest disorder towards the Capital.

The gallant Capt. Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerillas. On the morning of the 8th inst. he started with his command from Perote on an expedition some distance into the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing 18 guerillas and an Alcalde—he has employed them in cleaning the streets and sinks.

The Picayune's advices lead to the belief that Santa Anna's resignation had been accepted.

There was no effort making to meet our army at Rio Frio, and no Mexican force there. The defence, if any, will be made nearer to the capital.

There is still a great deal of sickness at Vera Cruz, but very little in the Castle of San Juan.— In the town the deaths average 9 or 10 daily, chiefly laborers and foreigners, not Americans.

Vessels with troops were daily arriving at Vera Cruz, and about 1000 men were there, ready to march to Gen. Scott's aid.

The result of the election for President of Mexico was not yet known, but the opinion gained ground that Herrera had been successful.

It was reported that Almonte was to be shot for holding treasonable intercourse with one of our Generals. He was certainly in prison.

There were 6000 men, 600 wagons, and 5000 horses and mules at Puebla, on the 3d inst., the latest dates from that city. It was then thought that Gen. Scott would remain there three or four weeks, to recruit his horses and receive reinforcements. A letter from that place says,—

I was much surprised to find the church party here so much opposed to Santa Anna. Amongst the San Augustine monks and friars I do not believe he has a friend. Herrera is the favorite of the clergy. Yesterday a friend of mine who speaks Spanish passing well was in conversation with two reverend gentlemen, and when he told them that we were in favor of Herrera, they seemed delighted and shook him by the hand with great good will. In this place there is no less than five hundred priests, and they being owners of one-half the town, exercise, independent of their holy calling, a great influence over the people. They are treated with great respect, too, by our own people. Every officer, non commissioned officer and soldier, is ordered to salute them in the streets, and a day or two ago, when the bishop visited Gen. Scott, the entire guard was turned out and remained at a present until his holiness had passed in and out again. To conquer a peace the best method is evidently to conciliate the clergy. To the 29th we have papers from the capital. Nothing is said whatever of defending the place.

MATAMORAS, June 9.

Army Movements.—The 2d Mississippi regiment have moved forward from Monterey to join Gen. Wool, and the Virginia and North Carolina troops are to leave as soon as the Massachusetts regiment, who left here on Sunday last, shall have taken their place. Gen. Cushing left this place for Gen. Taylor's headquarters on Friday.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

Monterey, June 1, 1847.

Although we cannot advance upon San Luis, it is thought there may be some skirmishing on the road from here to Camargo, Urrea having again plucked up courage, become tired of masterly inactivity, and being now at the head of a large force of lancers. It had been reported that he was at Tula, but the report was not credited; but I was yesterday informed at headquarters that positive information had been received that Urrea was at the head of 4000 cavalry this side of Victoria. It is probable that the force is over estimated. If the gentleman should show himself I suspect the old general will make another push to take him. A few days ago he might have made a very pretty little speculation, as a large amount of specie was brought up.

Col Baker.—This gentleman arrived here on Sunday morning last. Col Baker says, that no man can form a correct estimate of the termination of our difficulties with Mexico. There may be peace in two months; the Mexican armies and citizens may be organized in guerilla parties, to harrass our armies, seize trains, and kill our men, by skulking round our camps and posts, and by attacking detached parties; or Santa Anna may yet raise armies and give us battle.

Col Baker says that Santa Anna is a great man—and no other Mexican could control the population of that country, raise armies, and inspire them with courage to fight the North Americans, equal to himself. Had he succeeded at Buena Vista, he would have been regarded as one of the greatest Generals of the age.

Springfield (Ill) Journal, June 10th.

THE DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.

In our last we extracted a beautiful passage from the Address of S. S. Prentiss, of New Orleans, welcoming the returning volunteers to that city. The following is another extract:—

"But alas! the joy of our greeting is mingled with sorrow. We gaze upon your thinned ranks and seek in vain for many beloved and familiar faces. Why come they not from the battle-field! Why meet they not the embraces of their loving friends! A year ago I saw them march forth beneath their country's banner, full of lusty life, of bouyant hearts and noble emulation. Where are they now? Where is brave McKee, impetuous Yell, intrepid Hardin, chivalrous Clay, and gallant Watson, with hundreds of their noble comrades, whom we meet not here? Ah! I see it all —your laurel wreaths are thickly entwined with cypress—the dead cannot come to the banquet!— Alas! alas, for the noble dead. If we cannot welcome, we will weep for them. Our tears fall fast and free; but they flow rather for the living than the dead, for the nation that has lost such noble sons; for the desolate firesides, bereaved of their cherished and loved ones; for the bowed father, the heart-broken mother, the sobbing sister, the frantic wife and the wondering children. For them we weep, but not for the noble dead. We envy their fate. Gloriously did they die, those who rendered up their souls in battle. They fulfilled the highest duty mankind owes to this world; they died for their country. They fell upon stricken fields which their own valor had already half won. The earthquake voice of victory was in their ears, and their dying gaze was turned proudly upon the stripes. Honor—eternal honor to the brave who baptised their patriotism in their blood.

"But there are others who equally claim a place in our sad remembrance. I mean those who died from disease; whose fiery hearts were extinguished in the dull camp on the gloomy march. It is easy to die in battle. The spirit is stirred to a contageous madness by the rushing squadrons, the roaring cannon and the clashing steel. All the fierce instincts of our nature are aroused, and the soldier seeks for death as the bridegroom seeks his bride. Besides

"Fame is there to tell who bleeds,
And honor's eye on daring deeds."

But to waste away with sickness; to be crushed by the blows of an unseen enemy, with whom you cannot grapple; to know death is approaching slowly but surely; to feel that your name will occupy no place on the bright scroll of fame; thus, without any of the pride and rapture of the strife, to meet bravely the inevitable tyrant, is the highest test of the soldier's courage, the noblest proof of the patriot's devotion. Honor, then—immortal honor, to the brave who fell, not on the battle-field, but before the shafts of disease.

"Gallant gentlemen, you will soon leave us for your respective homes. Everywhere food and grateful hearts await you. You will have to run the gauntlet of friendship and affection. The bonfires are already kindling upon the hills. In every grove and pleasant arbor the feast is spread.— Thousands of sparkling eyes are watching eagerly for your return. Tears will fill them when they seek in vain among your thinned ranks for many a loved and familiar face; but through those tears will shine the smiles of joy and welcome, even as the rays of the morning sun glitter through the dew-drops which the sad night hath wept."

Col. Jefferson Davis was deputed by his regiment to respond to the Address of Mr. Prentiss. His remarks are not published in full, but the following is the substance of what he said of Gen. Taylor:—

After complimenting his fellow companions from other States, he for a moment dwelt upon the virtues of the old hero who had led them all to victory, and to whom they looked up as children to a parent. Col. Davis said that Gen. Taylor had shewn himself the distinguished soldier of the age, yet he was equally remarkable for his kindness of heart and simplicity of habits, his strong judgment, and excellent sense. He alluded to the fact that General Taylor had shared the humblest soldier's fortune in the campaign; that he had in every thing identified himself with his troops. He alluded to that time of the battle of Buena Vista, when the day seemed, if not to be, to be going against our arms—when Gen. Taylor, amidst the thickest of the iron hail, rode upon the plateau, and calmly surveyed the scene. Vast as were the consequences of that hour, he appeared to fear no danger, expect no harm. From that moment, said Col. Davis, the volunteers felt assured of victory. The presence of that old man inspired a courage that could not be overcome; and not a soldier present, said he (pointing to the regiment before him) but felt willing to die rather than to yield an inch.

"It was not, continued Col. Davis, alone on the battle field we learned to love Gen. Taylor. The excitement of the carnage over the same soul that could remain unmoved when his friends were falling like leaves around him, who could look unblanched upon the front of the thundering artillery, become the poor soldier's most sympathising friend, and the eye so stern in battle, was as mild as the tender hearted matron's."

ARRIVAL OF COL. DONIPHAN'S REGIMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.—This Regiment of Missouri volunteers arrived from the Brazos on the 15th. They number upwards of 900 men, notwithstanding their losses by battle and sickness. They excited universal attention in New Orleans.

They were mustered into service on the 6th June 1846; marched to Santa Fe, under General Kearney; took possession of that place, on the 18th August. From that place Gen. Kearney marched to California, and Col. Doniphan headed a most arduous expedition against the Navajoe Indians, with whom he made a treaty. Marching against Chihuahua, he defeated the Mexicans at Braceito, having 8 men wounded only, while the Mexican loss was 71 killed and many wounded. On the 28th of February, with 924 men, he fought the battle of Sacramento, drove Gens. Heredia and Garcia Conde from a strongly fortified position, defended by twenty-eight redoubts and intrenchments, ten pieces of cannon, six culverines and 4,420 Mexican soldiers, killing 300 of the enemy on the field, wounding not less than 400, and capturing all his artillery, baggage, ammunition, wagons, forty or fifty prisoners, and a vast number of sheep, cattle and beasts of burden. On the 1st day of March he took formal possession of the capital in the name of his Government and planted the American flag on its walls.

On the 25th of April they marched for Saltillo, where they arrived on the 22d May, (capturing many towns on the way,) and were reviewed and highly complimented by Gen. Wool. At Monterey, a similar compliment was bestowed on them by Gen. Taylor. They have travelled during the year nearly 4000 miles, by land and water, about 3500 miles of it by land. One of the regiment says, in the Picayune,—

"Col. Doniphan's command has been isolated from every other branch of the army, cut off from all communication with the Government, and, in the absence of instructions, left to cut its way through the country of a subtle and treacherous enemy. Destitute of clothing and the means of procuring it—not having received a dime since the day of enlistment, and none then—the men have almost grown as did Nebuchadnezzar, being indeed rough samples of Rocky Mountain life.— Their long-grown beards flow in the wind, similar perhaps to those of the rude Cossacks, while their garments are worn to shreds bivouacking on the rocks and sands of Mexico. Yet, though they are somewhat undisciplined, they are hardy, unshrinking, independent men."

They were mustered out of service, and paid off at New Orleans, their year having expired. Perhaps no regiment ever performed so much of arduous and honorable service within a single year.

Col. Doniphan's troops represent the country of New Mexico, and the two Californias, to be perfectly worthless, except for the harbors on the Pacific coast. No Americans will ever make a home in either of the States, *and its possession will be a curse to the country.* The whole of it is an arid plain, almost destitute of water, with here and there a green spot, and never would have been occupied by any civilized people, but for the rage for gold that inspired the early and adventurous Spaniards.

Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, the heroic commander of the Chihuahua expedition, whose triumphant march resembles the progress of Cortez, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for the Governor of Missouri. How happens it that nearly every conspicuous officer of the Army in Mexico is a "Mexican Whig?"

The Administration's Neglect of Gen. Taylor.—It was recently stated by some of the newspapers, on the authority of letters from Mexico, that, for several months, the Administration had treated Gen. Taylor with entire neglect, not even replying to any of his communications to the War Department. The editor of the Washington Union put forth what he intended his readers to understand as a denial of this statement. We now assert what we know to be true, that on the 2d of August, Gen. Taylor had not, *for five months*, received a communication from the Government upon any subject whatever, with the single exception of a communication from the Secretary of War scolding him for his letter to General Gaines!

Louisville Journal.

Gen. Taylor's Popularity.—A friend, who has recently travelled through several Northern States, and as far West as the interior of Michigan, says nothing can surpass the general enthusiasm for "Old Zach." That it works strongly in the South West, also, where are daily evidences, of an unmistakeable character, among other instances, a recent one is mentioned by the Mobile Herald. A presidential vote was taken on the steamboat Saluda, during her last trip up the Missouri. There were passengers on board of her from six states. The vote was for Gen. Taylor 29 whigs and [illegible] democrats. Opposed to him, two whigs and three democrats.

"Along the Mississippi, the Hoosiers, Suckers, and others of that region, have got a full head of Gen. Taylor steam. It is customary, as the boats pass, to hear a raw-boned fellow on shore hailing them with some such words as the following: 'Hello there, any feller aboard who ain't in favor of Gen. Taylor?' Whilst there is a significant rolling up of the sleeves as if the questioner intended to pitch into the feller inquired for."

Richmond [illegible]

Great Taylor Meeting.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting, held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 14th inst., Gen. Taylor was nominated, with entire unanimity for the next Presidency. Judge [illegible] delivered an able speech in support of the nomination, and he was followed by Col. Alexander Anderson, formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator from Tennessee, who (says the Knoxville Register) came out boldly in favor of Gen. Taylor, and gave his reasons for being desirous of seeing the old hero elevated to the Presidency at the next election."

Col. Humphrey Marshall, of the Kentucky Volunteers, in a letter to the New Orleans Picayune, states that a formal arrangement was entered into, after the battle of Buena Vista, for the exchange of Majors Gaines and Borland and the officers and men captured with them, for Major Biss and Capt. Pacheco, one of the aides-de-camp of Santa Anna. The Mexican prisoners were at once given up, and a pledge given that the American prisoners should be promptly released, and sent to the most convenient port of the U. States. He complains of the [illegible] as a flagrant breach of faith, justifying and requiring retaliatory measures.

GEN. PILLOW ON THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

Gen. Pillow was an invited guest at the welcome given to the Mississippi Regiment, by the people of New Orleans, but declined, on account of having to leave that day for the seat of war. In his letter, which is rather prolix, occurs the subjoined curious paragraph. He seems to shadow forth, but very distinctly to announce, the objects of the war. Now these, as the remarks of a mere individual, would pass without more notice than the value of the opinions themselves would command; but when it is remembered that the writer is the intimate friend of the President; has been elevated by him from private life to the post of [illegible] ming and Benton, when it is known this gentleman is from the same State, and was the partner we believe of Mr. Polk at the bar—his opinions in regard to the subject of which he writes, at once acquire an importance, whether well founded or not, far different from that of the random expressions of individuals. In this view of the matter, the views put forth by Gen. Pillow will arrest the attention of our readers. And they will, if they give any credit to the information of the gentlemen on the subject, be at little loss to surmise at least the purposes of the Administration in the prosecution of the Mexican war. The purpose would seem simply to be, to take Mexico under the protection and surveillance of the U. States Government, or to hold military possession of it. We refer the reader to the words of the gentleman himself.

"My intention is not again to leave the field of active duty to my country until a permanent peace can be secured, by such a form of Government in Mexico as will guarantee with certainty to the citizens of the United States those advantages which may be contained in such treaty; or the establishment of a complete military occupation of Mexico, whereby the revenues may be secured to the use of the United States, arising from the internal taxes in the Mexican States, besides the present duties on imports; and affording to the productive classes in Mexico that protection from their enormous taxes which they have not heretofore enjoyed; and thereby also teaching them that such taxes can be correctly collected and honestly accounted for to the proper department—besides, protection to the people from forced loans levied by their ever changing revolutionary governments."

'Measures *not* men,' is the motto of the Democratic party.—*Washington Union.*

Exactly; the Mexican war is one of your *measures*: but when you want men and Generals to fight, you call upon the Whigs.—*Scioto Gazette.*

The Union says: "The Government is paying more attention to the qualifications of those who are called into the service of our Army and Navy." It is high time, in view of recent expositions of the incompetency of some of its earlier appointments

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 29, 1847.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The very late news from the seat of war, in another column, has happily dispelled the feeling of anxiety produced by the previous accounts of the partially successful attack of a large body of guerillas on a valuable train, guarded by 800 men. This was the boldest attempt of the Mexicans during the war, and that it was temporarily successful was not only a matter of surprise, but foreboded no good for the future. A Mexican victory would protract the war, inspire them with new zeal, and lead to the spilling of much blood. It is therefore matter for sincere rejoicing that they have been defeated.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—Letters from Washington, from persons supposed to be in the confidence of the Administration, assert, that Gen Scott is instructed to assist in organizing such a Mexican government as will make a treaty of peace with him. As Mexico will not sanction the treaty, our army will remain to protect the peace government.

As to the result of this plan, its failure in Spain when Joseph Bonaparte was made King, may be remembered. We do not see that it is any better than to convert Mexico into a province of the U. S.

CANAL MEETING.—A meeting was held, according to appointment, on Thursday afternoon last, (the Mag. of Pol. in the Chair, and Mal. Cook Secretary,) to secure a subscription for a survey of the country between the Cape Fear and the Yadkin, with a view to their connection by Canal, (with the aid of the streams which already exist for near two-thirds of the distance.) After addresses, abounding with statistical information, had been delivered by Duncan G. MacRae, and Wm H. Haigh, Esqs, a series of resolutions offered by the former were unanimously adopted. Under these, a committee, consisting of Messrs John D. Williams, Henry L. Myrover, Wm Bearson, Jno. M Rose, Thos. S. Lutterloh, John Waddill and David A. Ray, were appointed to procure the necessary subscription. They promptly performed that duty, obtaining subscriptions to the amount of about $[illegible]. More could have been obtained if it had been deemed necessary.

Steps will be taken immediately to have an early meeting of the Commissioners named in the [illegible], with a view to a speedy commencement of the Survey.

In addition to what we have heretofore published on this important subject, we make the following extract from a very sensible paper published at Asheborough, Randolph county:—

From the Randolph Herald.

CENTRAL CANAL.

[illegible] the connection of the waters of the Cape Fear and Yadkin by a [illegible], the resources of Western North Carolina can never be known to the world. The importance of the work has been [illegible] stronger [illegible] Virginia and South Carolina. Our readers are aware that a charter was granted by the last Legislature for the construction of a Rail Road from Charlotte to the South Carolina line [illegible] Yadkin. We consider [illegible] that this [illegible].

In Virginia [illegible] Richmond [illegible] that this road will form a [illegible] our surplus produce [illegible] South Carolina [illegible].

[illegible] Wilmington and Fayetteville say to this? What ought they to say, when they know it is produced by a great deprivation of means of transportation? [illegible] Fayetteville and Wilmington, though [illegible] Fayetteville, is [illegible] the same interest in this great work which is exhibited by the people of the latter place.

What are we to do under this view to promote our own interests? We have only to connect the Cape Fear and the Yadkin by a navigable canal. By opening Little River we are assured that the canal need not exceed some forty miles in length; and then, by constructing a few locks and dams, we have a navigable stream to Wilkesboro. This is the only feasible plan by which we can counterbalance the great and decided advantages which our enterprising neighbors are about to gain over us; a plan which would have been projected and consummated twenty years ago, if we had possessed the spirit and enterprise of the people of New York. As New York has an *artificial* one passing through her central portions, so have we almost a *natural* one passing through the middle regions of our State from one extremity to the other. This is a work in which we can safely say *two-thirds* of the people of our State are deeply interested. The influence which it would exert on every branch of human industry, is incalculable. We should at once be in possession of those facilities in trade which we have always so much needed. Farmers would no longer find it necessary to keep the large teams which they are now compelled to keep; and that time which they spend in taking their produce to market, might be much more profitably occupied in improving their exhausted lands. One half of the labor which the farmer now performs, would yield him much larger profits with a farm wisely managed and a market near home. As a class, farmers are more deeply interested in this great enterprise than any other portion of the community. We hope to see them inquire into this matter, and weigh it by its merits.

PROSPECTS OF THE RAIL ROAD.—Our neighbor of the Cheraw Gazette appears to be dissatisfied with what he deems "mysterious" about the movements in regard to the Rail Road from Raleigh to South Carolina.

When our Legislature adjourned, in January, we were all led to believe, by the movements of the Petersburg interest, that a very large subscription would at once be made from that place—such a subscription as would enable us to put our shoulders to the wheel with a certainty of success. But to our great surprize and regret, Petersburg has declined making any subscription. (We know little or nothing of her motives; but in our opinion no community ever more fatally shut its eyes to its own interest, as Petersburg will find, should it turn out that foreign capitalists purchase the Portsmouth and Raleigh and Gaston Roads.) Failing to realize the expectations raised in Petersburg, it would have been perfectly absurd to have opened books of subscription here and at the other points along the route. Efforts were therefore made, it is said, (and it does not appear to us to be material whether made by the North Carolina Commissioners, or by only a portion of them, or in concert with those of South Carolina, or by private individuals,) to interest Northern capitalists in an enterprize so manifestly important, and promising such profitable results. It is hoped that these efforts, by whomsoever made, will be successful. But our neighbors in South Carolina know about as much of the state of the negotiation as we in North Carolina do, viz: that the agents of these capitalists have been to Raleigh, with an idea, as report says, of purchasing the Gaston Road, and possibly the Portsmouth Road also.—Should they do so, it will be with the intention, no doubt, to continue the Road South. And in that event, the citizens on the route will of course be expected to subscribe sufficiently to manifest their desire for and confidence in the work.

We beg it to be understood that we have no authority to speak for either the commissioners or the Northern capitalists—neither of whom have we consulted. When the commissioners have any thing worthy of communication to the public, we have no doubt they will bring it forward. In the mean time, it is due to those who have been entrusted by the Legislature with the management of the business, that the public should manifest some little confidence in them, and believe, that they are doing what they can to forward the scheme. It is of too much magnitude to be accomplished in a day.

RAIL ROAD DIVIDENDS.—The great Western Rail Road, from Worcester, Mass. to Albany, N. Y., 160 miles long, was built by the people of Boston for the purpose of commanding a portion of the immense trade of Western New York, with no hope of its being profitable as an investment. It cost an enormous sum, the country over which it passes presenting almost insurmountable difficulties. The stock consequently sold under par, until very lately, to the surprize of every one, it has turned out to be a money-making investment, and now the stock has gone up to $108, whilst the trade of Boston has probably been almost doubled. The company has just declared a dividend of 4 per cent of profits of the last six months; and voted to increase the capital $450,000, to make a double track for 12 miles, and purchase a large number of locomotives and freight cars, required by the increased business of the road.

The Boston and Worcester Road has just divided 5 per cent. of profit for the last six months, on a capital of $3,500,000. The road is 40 miles long.

These are evidences, that there is no estimating the amount of business which a rail road will *create*. Only open the way, and a thousand before unknown streams will flow into it.

R[illegible] LATE.—We see that the Hon. Asa Biggs, in a discussion with his Whig opponent, Col. Outlaw, in the Edenton District, took the same ground as Gen. Daniel, that *no censure* of Gen Taylor was intended by Thompson's Proviso, for which he voted, along with Daniel, and McKay, and 107 other Locofocos. This wretchedly lame excuse for an act of indignity to the great General who was hazarding more than life itself in the service of his country, would have come with such good grace from these gentlemen *at the time*, when the Whig members were denouncing the Proviso as a direct censure, and as an insult to Gen. Taylor, that we wonder they did not think to say then that no censure was intended. But not though repeatedly charged, not one of these gentlemen, neither Thompson, nor Dickson, nor Faison, nor Daniel, nor Biggs, nor McKay, once thought proper, at that most appropriate time, to disavow the construction which *every body* put upon the Proviso. Since that time, the whole country has shouted the praises of Gen. Taylor—he is seen to be immoveably fixed in the affections of the people,—and *now*, forsooth, it occurs to these gentlemen, that, *to save themselves*, they may disavow insult to Taylor! If they could, they would have destroyed him; but, that being impossible, their next effort is to save themselves. In this, we hope they will be *equally* successful.

The Wilmington Journal has attempted a defence of Gen. McKay's vote. It "can see no censure of Gen Taylor even in the Proviso." Of course not. Perhaps the Journal can show that it said so at the time the Proviso was adopted? But, says the Journal, "if Gen McKay erred in this matter, it was because he had not all the information before him, which would naturally be required to enable him to act otherwise than as he did." The General must have become exceedingly scrupulous all at once. He did not stop to ask for further information when he voted for that most gross falsehood, the Preamble to the declaration of war: "whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists," &c. That was a small affair; to enable him to decide it, he did not require "all the information."

The news of the Thornton affair reached Washington on Saturday afternoon. On Monday, Gen. McKay voted for the false preamble. But the capture of Monterey took place on the 24th of September, the news was received at Washington on the 13th of October, and yet on the 30th of January, Gen McKay "had not all the information before him, which would naturally be required to enable him to act otherwise than as he did"!! Gen. McKay could decide in two days, (and one of them Sunday,) that Mexico was the first to commence the war, and yet, with unlimited access to the Congressional documents, and to the President and Heads of Departments, it took him more than three months to make up his mind whether Gen. Taylor was right or wrong in the capitulation of Monterey! And he was *so extremely conscientious*, that he could not vote to thank Gen. Taylor unless he had "all the information before him"!! We would like to know if he has yet made up his mind, and if so, what it is?

The Journal adds, "Attempts were made to incorporate the word *censure* into the resolution, but were voted down in every instance." The record does not sustain this assertion. No such attempt was made. After the resolution was passed, Mr. Cocke moved to amend its *title*, by substituting the word censure for the word thanks, so as to make the *title* read, "A joint resolution of censure to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, for the storming of the city of Monterey." And this was voted down. The other "instances" spoken of by the Journal, are not to be found.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails, from and after the 1st July, 1847.

Raleigh Mail due by 11 P. M. daily. Depart at 1 A. M.

Cheraw Mail due by 12 P. M. daily. Depart at 12 P. M.

Lumberton Mail arrive by 10 P. M., Thursday and Sunday. Depart at 3 A. M., Tuesday and Saturday.

Carthage Mail arrive by 6 P. M., Friday. Depart at 6 A. M., Saturday.

Lawrenceville Mail arrive by 5 P. M., Tuesday. Depart at 6 A. M., Wednesday.

Wilmington Mail (via Elizabeth) arrive by 8 P. M., Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Depart at 7 A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Wilmington Mail (via Warsaw) arrive by 4 A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Depart at 6 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The mail from Raleigh to Columbia will hereafter be carried in four horse coaches,—for which improvement we are indebted, as we learn, to the liberality of the contractors alone, (Messrs. Ellsworth & Co.)

The changes above in the Lumberton and Wilmington Mails will not go into immediate effect, we learn, as they were doubtless founded on some misconception, and may probably be continued as at present.

THE DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR.—A good deal of anxiety is felt lest Mr. Wise's indiscreet conduct shall have involved us in difficulties with Brazil. The following letter from the well-informed correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce is indicative of trouble:—

"WASHINGTON, June 20, 1847.

I mentioned in my letter yesterday that Chevalier de Lisboa has been recalled by his Government. I merely write to confirm my statement by giving the very words of his recall. These are brief, curt, and evidently expressive of high displeasure, viz:

"The Emperor deems it convenient to deprive Chevalier Gaspar Jose Lisboa of his present position as Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States."

The relations of the United States with Brazil are at this moment so unfriendly that it will require good management and much forbearance to avoid a rupture."

There is some reason to hope that the recall of Mr. Wise, (at his own request,) may obviate the danger. The Union says,—

"Mr. Tod, our new Minister to Brazil, goes out in the *Ohio* ship-of-the-line, which sails for the Pacific immediately. We have every reason to hope that Mr Tod will promptly adjust any differences that may exist with Brazil, with whom it is the desire of our Government to maintain the most amicable relations."

Such a rash man as Mr. Wise ought never to have been sent to represent our country abroad.

President Polk left Washington on Tuesday last, arrived at Baltimore that afternoon. At Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon. At New York on Friday afternoon. At all these places, and the intermediate towns, he was received with the attention due to the office of President of the United States. At Baltimore, he said, in reply to the speech of welcome of the Mayor,—

"The purpose of my brief visit is to pay my respects to my fellow-citizens of Baltimore and of the northern section of this country. Had I postponed it beyond the present summer, it is not probable that any other convenient opportunity to make it, would have occurred during the period of my term of official service, at the close of which I shall retire to private life."

The Cheraw Gazette says that there were 41 Members of the House absent when the vote was taken on Thompson's Proviso censuring General Taylor, and asks us how many of these were Whigs? if any, where they were, and "what excuse they can render for standing by and suffering the Democrats to stab the reputation of General Taylor, especially entrusted to their charge and keeping?"

According to the list in our possession, there were 76 Whigs in the last House, of whom 65 voted against the Thompson Proviso. Of course 11 Whigs did not vote. It is not in our power to say where they were, or "what excuse they can render." But allowing for the sick, and absentees from the city, of whom there are always more or less, the number of Whigs who did not vote is not remarkably large. Compared with the absent Locofocos, of whom 33 did not vote, the number was small. We have no information as to the reputation of Gen. Taylor being "especially entrusted to the charge and keeping" of the Whigs. The reputation of such a man *ought to have been* dear to every American, and as much in the charge and keeping of the one party as the other.

The Union says, "It is the opinion of many knowing politicians, that Gen Taylor will not, after all, be the candidate of the Whig party."

Ah, Mr Ritchie, "thy wish was father to that thought." Glad enough would you be, to be assured that the Whigs would run any body else than Gen. Taylor.

FUNNY.—The Union is engaged at great length, in what it calls a defence of Gen. Taylor from an attack on him by the National Intelligencer! When the Intelligencer attacks Gen. Taylor, it is to be hoped that his defence will not be required at the hands of one of his bitterest enemies.

Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, U. S. Minister to Spain, was on a visit to Paris at the latest date from Europe.

The Raleigh Star says that Captain Louis D. Wilson, of the Edgecome Volunteers, has accepted the office of Colonel in the regular army, tendered him by the President. It has been heretofore stated that he had declined it.

DESERTIONS.—We notice in an official report from the South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers now in Mexico, that no less than *forty-one* desertions have taken place from the regiment. They all decamped before the regiment left the U. States.

TROPHIES OF WAR.—One of the Pennsylvania volunteers has returned home with a voucher for his gallantry, in the shape of a beautiful Mexican girl, whom he wooed and won, and who is now his wife.

CROPS.—The prospect of the cotton crops in this State, so far as can be heard, is not good. The cold and rather wet Spring has materially injured it. So say also the papers of South Carolina and Georgia.

The same remark will apply, though not to the same extent, to the Corn crop. In some parts of the State wheat is very fine, whilst in those counties where the prospect was bad a month ago, the fine weather since has materially improved it. The Hillsborough Recorder confirms the accounts we have from private sources, that a two-thirds crop will be made where scarcely anything was expected. The Oat crop is generally very fine.

BREAD.—A writer in the N. Y. Sentinel, who says he was long connected with the Quartermaster's Department, and was obliged to learn the process of making bread, states, that one barrel of flour or 196 pounds when in dough holds about 11 gallons or 90 pounds of water, 2 gallons of yeast and 3 pounds of salt, making a mass of 305 pounds, which evaporates in kneading, baking and cooking, about 40 pounds, leaving in bread about 265 pounds, the difference between bread and flour being about 33½ per centum on flour.

SINGULAR GRAIN.

Rev. Mr. Lumsden brought into our office the other day some bunches of grain which grew on the ordinary cane or reed, and was found on Muddy creek in Stokes county. He says the crop on the spot where discovered was exceedingly luxuriant—every joint of the reeds throwing out large oat-like branches or heads of this singular fruit. The grains resemble rye, except that they are much larger, and would evidently make a pretty decent looking article of flour. The people of the neighborhood say that many bushels might have been gathered. Is there any botanist—or horticulturist—acquainted with this phenomenon?

Greensborough Patriot.

We understand that the Cane seeds regularly once every seven years, and that cattle and hogs become very fat by feeding on the grain.

Observer.

8,914 immigrants arrived at New York during the week ending the 12th inst. Two thirds of them are Irish, and a very large proportion utterly destitute.

An Infidel Convention, numbering about 50 persons, assembled in New York on Sunday the 13th inst. Their object is to devise the best means of attacking Christianity!

Any idea, however disgusting or criminal, will find in New York advocates enough to form a Convention.

The report of a marriage, sent from Wadesborough, cannot be inserted, because it is unaccompanied by a responsible name.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.—The Locofoco doctrine of the unconstitutionality of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of Rivers, above salt water or the ports of entry, is about to be subjected to a severe test. A great River and Harbor Convention is to meet at Chicago on the 5th of July, to express the feelings, not only of the great West on the subject, but likewise of some of the most important Atlantic States. Besides other places, Boston, at a large and enthusiastic meeting, appointed 100 of its most eminent citizens as delegates, and several hundred others have been appointed from other parts of Massachusetts, and from other States. One of the most important signs of the times, is the thorough concurrence of Mr. Senator Benton in the objects of the Convention. About the time that the Union was opening its fire upon the proposed Convention, and one of its correspondents was chuckling at the thought that Mr. Benton would be there, and would give "a plain talk" in opposition to its purposes, Mr. Benton himself was "defining his position," in a letter to his friend at St. Louis, regretting that he could not be present to express his "good wishes, and best words, in favor of the great objects of the meeting," but proposing to address a letter, expressing his views, to the Convention.

It is evident that the West has been deeply incensed at the Presidential vetoes of bills for the improvement of their great "inland seas," as Mr. Calhoun calls their rivers. And the West has become so powerful in Congress, and in the Electoral College, as to *demand* that its wishes be respected. They will be respected. We predict that all the pretence of want of constitutional authority, will be abandoned, so soon as it shall be clearly ascertained that the West is united on the subject. This result might have followed the great Memphis Convention, but for the prominence of Mr. Calhoun in that body. A measure can be successfully resisted *because* Mr. Calhoun favors it. But the effect of the Chicago Convention, if it be what it promises, will be far different. It will crush him who attempts to resist it.

P. S.—We see that the Albany Argus, the leading Locofoco organ in New York, takes issue with the Union, defends the Convention, and asserts its unwillingness to give to the Whigs alone the advantage of being the exclusive friends of the policy of such improvements.

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TRIST.—A letter from Jalapa states that a serious rupture had taken place between these officers. That Mr. Trist, the Clerk of the State Department, had attempted to control Gen. Scott's movements, which the latter resisted.

Trist is considered as a sort of spy on Gen. Scott.

A STRANGE QUESTION WELL ANSWERED.—Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, in a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, asks them to "*tell us what harm this War does to either of the countries?*" The Editors reply,—

"It is difficult to frame an answer to a question the mere statement of which is a mockery of all humanity, morality, and religion. Perhaps it will be better answered by other questions. What harm is there in wholesale murder, in remorseless cruelty, and in fell destructiveness? What harm in peopling the territories of two Republics with desolate widows and orphan children? What harm is there in fattening the soil of Mexico with the blood and the bodies of our brave fellow-citizens, as well of the army proper as of those enticed to volunteer in the war by the falsest of pretences? What harm in the demoralization of the public sentiment of our own country, of which it were difficult to give a more striking evidence than the shocking levity with which a gentleman of Mr Ingersoll's birth, education, and station, speaks of the horrors which cannot fail to attend war, even when necessary, and much more such a needless, wanton, wilful war as that in which we are now engaged?

"We have too much regard for the common sense of our readers, and of the great body of the American people, to doubt what would be *their* reply to these questions. Nay, we would not doubt Mr. Ingersoll's own, were his natural sensibilities not blunted and hardened by his long and we are sorry to say painful service in the Locofoco school of politics. And even yet, we should think, there is one argument against this war, which, though steeled by bad and bitter prejudice against considerations addressed to his reason, even he could be made to feel the force of. His gallant son, who is equally an honor to his sire and an ornament to the public service—had he, the pride of that father's heart, laid down his life—we will not say in battle, and in a necessary war, for in that case pride would to some extent offset grief—but, operating on the land in Mexico, had he sunk a victim to disease in its most hopeless form, as thousands of equally beloved sons have done, and in such a war as this, would the thought of the *blessings of this war*, and the *world of good* it is doing, or of the share which he has himself had in producing it, reconcile him to his loss, or assuage for a moment his real grief of heart? We know that it would not."

A correspondent of the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, writing from Camargo, May 26 makes the following statement:

"More than one-third of the celebrated 1st Mississippi Regiment were originally North Carolinians, and in the late battle, [of Buena Vista,] perhaps, the proportion was even greater."

A Sign.—Mr. Thompson, the member of Congress from Mississippi, who made himself conspicuous in censure of General Taylor, was the intended candidate of the Democratic party of that State for Governor at the ensuing election; and his election was considered as certain. Now, forsooth, the party have put him *down*, not only as the Gubernatorial candidate, but even for re-election to Congress. "Straws—— &c.

Manufacturing Profits.—The Newburyport Herald, noticing that the Appleton and the Hamilton Manufacturing Companies, at Lowell, have each declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, says:—

"The dividends of the manufacturing companies throughout the country, for the last year, show that the business is very much depressed. Many mills have made nothing; while the most profitable—those mills having a large surplus fund, and whose goods are in the most demand, as the Merrimac, the Nashua, &c.—have only cleared 5 per cent; and other well established mills, like the Appleton and the Hamilton, having but small surplus accumulations, make but 3 per cent, and others less favorably situated, with difficulty preserve their capital whole."

This state of things will grow no better for some time, for the last steamer's advices were that we are to have an abundance of goods from Europe.

New York Express.

The Express says also, that the prices of Domestics are quite as low as they were last season, when the raw material was not much more than half what it has been this year. This accounts for the small profit of the manufacturers.

The export of cotton this year is 325,377 bales less than last year; and the shipments to northern ports 44,170 bales less.

Not far from five millions of dollars are yearly earned in Massachusetts by females employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw, hats, stocks, &c. About 40,000 females are thus employed.

What a Day may bring forth.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. Margaret Day, wife of George W. Day, of Bucks county, Pa., was safely delivered of four children, three girls and a boy!

Letter to the Editor of the Observer.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1847.

Dear Sir: I reached here this morning from Guilford. On yesterday I passed by Deep River Meeting House, at which place Lord Cornwallis was encamped previous to and on the morning of the battle of Guilford Court House. The old camp ground was pointed out to me, but scarcely any indications of its having ever been occupied as an encampment remain. Deep River Meeting House is just 5 miles South of New Garden, and New Garden is about 4 miles South of Martinsville, where Gen. Greene had his headquarters on the morning of the battle. It is said that General Washington, who visited the battle ground some years after the Revolutionary struggle was over, approved very much of the judgment evinced by Green in the selection of his ground. And it would indeed appear, that a more tenable position could not easily be found in that section of country. I lately rambled over what was once the battle field, but so busily has the ruthless hand of Time been at work, that scarcely a trace remains to mark the spot where once armies contended amidst blood and carnage for the palm of victory. In fact, the only visible mark which I saw was an oak pointed out to me which was scarred by a cannon ball. I also saw a bunch of sycamore bushes that grew from the stump of a tree that stood in the open field some fifty yards in front of the place where the North Carolina Division are said to have been posted, and which was shattered by the British cannon. Very little alteration has been made by the owners of the land, except that a part of the ground occupied by the British right wing about the time the Virginians were routed, has been recently cleared. A person while rambling over the ground, will readily recognize the positions occupied by the different corps, as pointed out by the historians of that day. The regulars were partly in open ground, the Virginians were in the woods some 200 yards in advance of the regulars, and the North Carolinians were in the front, some distance ahead of the Virginians, with an open field before them.

On the morning of the day of the battle, Green, after he had disposed of his army in order of battle, sent Lieut. Col. Lee with his horsemen in the direction of Deep River, that he might attack the British vanguard wherever he might meet them, and thereby bring on a general engagement. About a mile and a half North of New Garden, he met Col. Tarleton with his troop, who acted I believe as a convoy to the Pioneers who were clearing the way for the British army. Here a sharp skirmish ensued, and Tarleton, though a brave and impetuous officer, was compelled to fall back on the British army for protection, and was pursued by Lee and his men until they reached the yard of New Garden Meeting House. Here they came in full view of the whole British army. Cornwallis, for this piece of insolence on the part of Lee and his men, ordered his men to discharge their pieces at them, but the distance was so great that the troopers received no injury except that some of the boughs cut from the trees by the balls, fell on their caps. We are told by Johnson in his Life of Green, that the gleam of the muskets in the rays of the morning sun, as they were lowered, so frightened the troopers' horses, that Lee had to leap from his horse to avoid being thrown. He wheeled and retired with his men to the place appointed him by Green. While rambling over this part of the ground, I turned aside to view the resting place of one of those who lost their lives in this rencontre. His grave is a few yards from the road, and at the head stands a rude stone, bearing this simple inscription: *J. Tate, 1781.*

To me an air of sombre solitude hung over the battle field. I could but muse on the common lot of humanity. It is but a little over sixty years since this battle was fought, but the heroes that took a part in it—where are they? "All gone to the spirit land."

While in Randolph, I called to see the extensive Tannery of Messrs. Tomlinson, Lane & Co. at Bush Hill, in the North West corner of the county. This is the only establishment of the kind in North Carolina, so far as I know, in which steam is used in order to facilitate the process of Tanning, and to save labor. Through the polite attention of the proprietors, I was enabled in some degree to comprehend the vast amount of labor saved by the introduction of steam in this business.

These gentlemen conducted their business by the ordinary process of Tanning for some time after steam had been applied to such purposes at the North; but finding that they could not compete with their Northern brethren, they procured a steam engine, by means of which the process of grinding bark, breaking hides, rolling, pumping, scouring, heating liquor, &c. &c. are carried on by steam—thus saving the labor of many hands, and enabling the owners to sell leather equal if not superior to any made in the United States, by [illegible] as low as can be purchased in any of the Northern cities.

The establishment is conducted by gentlemen of character and integrity, and country merchants and others disposed to encourage domestic manufacture, would probably find it to their account to purchase of the above establishment.

Salem is a pleasant little town. It consists principally of the houses on either side of one street. This street is very uneven, and is paved in some places with rough stones. There are some pretty groves and avenues of large cedars in the place. The citizens evince a refined taste in their love for the cultivation of shrubs, plants and flowers. Some of the buildings are tolerably good. Besides the other public buildings, there is now in progress of erection a brick building to be occupied by the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank established here. The Salem people are great lovers of music, and are not averse to smoking tobacco nor to talking German. New England is called the *land* of steady habits, and Salem with equal propriety may be termed the *town* of steady habits. There are some very good mechanics here.

The population of Salem is about 800, exclusive of the operatives at the factories, of which there are two, both propelled by steam. In the cotton factory there are in operation some 2500 spindles, and probably about 30 looms. Nearly 100 hands find employment in this establishment. The other is a woollen mill, where wool is carded, spun, and wove into a kind of jeans with cotton warp.

Here the Postmaster General has been guilty of a small business. After the death of Col. Shober, Postmaster, a number of the citizens, amounting to seven eighths of the Postage paying persons, forwarded a petition to have a very respectable gentleman made Postmaster. But he was a Whig, and therefore was ineligible. In despite of this petition, a Mr. Shultz was appointed. This is modern Democracy.

By what I can learn, the wheat crop in this section of country will amount to about two-thirds of an average crop. The crop of oats in this and the adjoining counties will be excellent, and the corn crop is promising.

20th June.—I attended divine service on the forenoon. We had a sermon in the German language by Bishop Van Vleck. I scarcely understood a word of it. The audience were very orderly and attentive. They have a very excellent Organ in the Church, and its deep tones blended finely with the more musical and soft notes of the female singers. Among the ladies were many plump and honest Dutch faces, and dark bright eyes, on which a man of sentiment would love to gaze.

Our Regiment.—We learn that the North Carolina Regiment has, at length, reached Monterey, and enjoys the credit of being the best-looking, and most orderly Regiment, that has been seen in Mexico. Col. Paine was winning "golden opinions" in all quarters.—*Raleigh Register.*

Among the list of deaths in the Hospital at Matamoras, during the month of May, we notice those of Jackson Rogers, James L. Barnes, G. H. Shultz, Reuben Harrell and Benjamin Little, of the North Carolina Regiment.

Two Companies of North Carolina Volunteers left Monterey on the 29th May, for Saltillo.

H. W. Graham, Private Secretary to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, has resigned his situation, and the appointment has been conferred on W. W. Morrison, of Lincoln County.—*Register.*

A company of gentlemen from North Carolina are said to have purchased a large body of land in Jackson county, Florida, with a view to settle there. The lands sold for an average of about $3 an acre, but some as high as $10.

Mammoth Strawberries.—We saw a Strawberry, since our last, gathered from the garden of Charles Dewey, Esq. of this City, which, with its fellow, weighed *one ounce!* Can this be beaten?—*Register.*

By this Morning's Mail.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE!

The Steamer Day, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 15th inst. and Tampico on the 17th

Gens. Scott and Worth, with the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio, without opposition, and were there met by a deputation from the capital, with propositions for Peace. Their exact tenor was not known, but they were of such a nature that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on to the capital. From the anxiety manifested to stay the march of our army, it was thought that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott, before he marched from Rio Frio.

Tampico is seriously threatened by the enemy! On the 15th, a party of lancers attacked and drove the outposts into the city. On the 16th a party of rancheros attacked the pilot station, but, being fired on, retreated. On the night of the 12th, the Mexicans in Tampico seemed about to rise, but the troops were called out, and lay all night upon their arms, and no revolt occurred. The enemy were reported to be 1500 strong in the vicinity of the city. Our force in Tampico is not stated, but a vessel bound for Vera Cruz fortunately put in there, and landed 200 volunteers.

A letter from Vera Cruz, 14th, says that Capt. Duperu thinks the train will not move for some days, *if at all*. The guerillas were gathering in great numbers, from all quarters. A number had gone out from Vera Cruz, after enjoying our protection for the past two months, and had taken up arms. The letter adds,—

Since I commenced this page, I have seen Dr. ——, who has just arrived with thirty wounded and dead men from the train—the latter have died on their way here, from the severity of their wounds, and many of the wounded are in such a state that they will probably sink under the amputating knife. The train had reached the Bridge when this party left, and the fight had been suspended for the moment. The General (Cadwallader) however, expected to meet the enemy in full force at Encero, or at Cerro Gordo, and will have to fight every inch of his way to Jalapa, or indeed to Perote, as we have reason to believe that our troops have evacuated the former post.

Duperu tells me he passed seventeen dead bodies on the road with their throats cut: all our men, of course.

Capt. John U. Vogler, who was announced as the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Salisbury District, has withdrawn from the canvass.

The idea that we must interrupt all National improvements—the most necessary and glorious and profitable of all the works of nations—in order that every shilling shall be devoted to the waste and folly of war, is a commentary upon the civilization and rationality of the age. "The worst peace," said Franklin, (and it was said before him by Cicero,) "is better than the best war." We shall gain some experience of this fact by the Mexican contest, which will leave behind it a heavy public debt and a great pension list, greater than we have ever had before, the weight of which we shall feel for half a century. A few years of such experience, and we shall learn the further lesson that a year of peace is of greater account to human happiness than an age of glory.

North American.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road.—The Stockholders of this Company held their annual meeting on Monday week last, and found their affairs in a most prosperous condition. In addition to the semi-annual dividend made in May, of three-and-a-half per centum, the Stockholders divided ten per cent. of a surplus fund.—*Register.*

A Hint to Employers.—We overheard, not many days ago, the following conversation between a master builder and a day laborer:

"What wages do you expect?"

"Why I can work for a dollar a day, or seventy-five cents a day, or fifty cents a day, or twenty-five cents a day. When I works for a dollar a day, I works. When I gets only a half or a quarter, I takes it easy."

The man of hods and shovels was put on a dollar per diem allowance.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. L. D. CHERRY to Miss AMANDA F. BERRY.

DIED.

At the residence of Judge Cameron, in Raleigh, on the 24th inst., THOMAS D. BENNEHAN, Esquire, of Orange county, aged 65 years. He was among the most extensive Planters in North Carolina, and one of her most kind, hospitable, and liberal gentlemen.

In Mobile, Ala., on the 12th instant, of consumption, Mr. JOHN P. OWEN, son of General James Owen, of Wilmington, in the 29th year of his age.

In Louisburg, on Tuesday last, Mr. ROBERT J. SHAW, Merchant, aged about 47, a native of Scotland, but for about 20 years past a most respected resident of Louisburg.

In Montgomery county, on the 29th ult. mo. of Palsy, WILLIAM C. SCARBROUGH, son of Samuel and Sarah Scarbrough, aged 13 years 4 months and 5 days. Although his whole nervous system was paralyzed, yet he retained the use of speech and his reasoning faculties to a remarkable degree. A short time before he died he sought and obtained a satisfactory evidence of his acceptance with his Saviour. Being unable to raise his hands, he requested his grandmother to raise them for him, and then prayed earnestly for his relations and friends, requesting them all to meet him in Heaven. He bade farewell to those surrounding his bedside, and in a few hours sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or a groan.

Com.

In New Hanover county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. WINIFRED HANSLEY, in the 81st year of her age, widow of Mr. WM. HANSLEY, a Revolutionary soldier.

In Stokes county, N. C., on the 20th instant, JOHN HENRY BITTING.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 29.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10 a 11½	Oats,	45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¼ a 10½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	77 a 80	Salt, bu.,	60
Candies, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 50 a 1¾
Flour,	6¾ a 7	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	90 a $1	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton; no sales. Bacon continues scarce and in demand, at 10 to 11½. Flour has declined; sales at $6¾ to 7. Corn has declined, and sells at 77½ to 80 cts. The receipts of all kinds of Produce during the week small.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corn has fallen. 600 bushels from Fayetteville sold at $1. 1200 from Charleston, in bags, at $1 18, including bags. Stock on hand large, say about 10,000 bushels. Fayetteville Flour 8 50 to 9 00—fair supply. Bacon 10 to 10½.—supply large. Lumber and Timber without change, with few sales—Flooring 7 50 to 9 00; Wide 5 00; Scantling 4 00. Mill Timber 5 75 to 6 50; Shipping 7 to 10 00. Virgin Turpentine 2 50 to 2 60; Yellow 2 10 to 2 15. Tar 1 85 to 2 00.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10 to 11½. Corn 70 to 75. Flour $6 to 6 50. Bacon 8 to 8½.

At New York, Cotton very quiet, and prices fallen back to what they were before the Steamer arrived. Uplands 10½ to 13. Flour has declined to $7. Corn has fallen also. Sales 67 to 97. Wheat dull at 1 60 to 1 70.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 26—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J H Hall, J H & J Martine, C T Haigh & Son, A C Sinclair, K M Orrell, E W Willkings, Jas Sandy, G W McDonald, R Baldwin, and Eccles & Banks, of this place; and Gwynn & Hickerson, J J Shaver, of the interior.

June 26—Steamer W B Meares, with Goods for J & T Waddill, E W Willkings, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, G & E J Lilly, Rochelle(?) Co, S J Hinsdale, J C Lee, Cook & Troy, G S Hodges, J J Hale, J Johnson, J M Rose, M McGary, S W Tillinghast, Hall & Hall, Williams, McIntyre & Co, W J Anderson, of this place; and C B Wheeler, M W McNair, for John Swann, E W Ogburn, Randolph Co, T McReedy, J & R Sloan, B W Smith, of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

June 26—Steamer W B Meares, with 2500 bushels Corn, 100 bales Yarns and Sheetings, 100 barrels Flour for merchants and manufacturers of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.—Brigs John Hill from New York, Æolus from do., Susan from do., Angeline from Boston, Taeger from do., Tyleston from Charleston; Schrs G. W. Davis from New York, Romeo from do., Red Jacket from do., Southerner from Scituate, Mass., Ariel from Boston. 20.—Schrs. Alamo from N. York, Wm. Forke from do. 21.—Schrs. Mary & Susan from Boston, Julia Elvira from New York, Miriam from Thomaston, Me. 22.—Schrs. Hutoka from Boston, Pearl from Jacksonville. 23.—Brig Lenora from Philadelphia.

NEW HOTEL.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners, in the Charter given to the Company by the last Legislature, we therefore give notice to the Subscribers, that there will be a meeting of said Subscribers at the large room of the new Hotel, on Saturday Afternoon next at 4 o'clock. A punctual attendance of each one is particularly requested, and those that cannot attend will please authorise some person in writing to represent their subscription.

H. LILLY.
JAS. G. COOK.
A. A. McKETHAN.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
T. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1847.

4th JULY.

A GOOD lot of Fireworks and Fire Crackers now on hand and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

June 29. 1w

FOR SALE LOW.

400 CASKS fresh Thomastown LIME, received per W. B. Meares.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 28. 69-3w

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 28. 6otf

J. N. BAIRD.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69 tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 22, 1847. 67-4m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, A. D. 1847.

John Carmichael and Catharine his wife, Alexander McCormack and Jennet McCormack, by their Guardian John Carmichael, James McCormack, Daniel Murdock McCormack, Dugald McCormack, Archibald C. McCormack, Duncan C. McCormack, and Dugald T. McColl and Margaret his wife, VS. John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition of the Plaintiffs, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

J. W. CAMERON, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $1 25.] 69 6w

We cut the following from the Batavia Spirit of the Times, of June 27. It clearly shows that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has attained a high reputation in Batavia as well as in this city:

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are affected with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.—*Rochester Daily Adv.*

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class, have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is cracked up to be," the very best medicine to be found. It cures all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

CAUTION.—In setting forth the virtues of Dr Wistar's Balsam, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Let the public be on their guard. Other "Balsams" and mixtures are sometimes imposed on the unsuspecting for the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Some, for the purpose of succeeding better in their schemes, have used a part of the name of the genuine, as "Phœnix Balsam of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Wild Cherry, Comfrey, &c." "Syrup of Wild Cherry."

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, 81; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Cinq Mars, a Historical Romance, 25; Jno. Q. Adams's Lives of American Statesmen, 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Bradly's Practical Sermons, 2 50; Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, 60; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 2 00; bound, 2 37; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 50; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

A few Medical Books.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maracabo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Sieves; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard, best quality; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and Black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Sad Irons; Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Iron hollow Ware; Crockery, sorted to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very cheap; Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated*.

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

April 13, 1847. 58tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller.

HAS removed to the New Store two doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55tf

FISH.

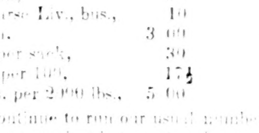
80 BBLS. No. 1 Herring HERRINGS, 20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL. Just received by HALL & HALL.

March 27. 56tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.



GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, (all wool); Cassimeres; Muslin-de-Lains; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, (some very superior); Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 37-tf

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Pout de' Sorie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do,
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto,
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses, Thread Laces, Edgings, &c. together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

April 24, 1847. 60-tf

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in the art, and full instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

☞ For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c. kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches,
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT,
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

The new Steamer Rowan draws only 17 inches water. When she has made some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that is seen on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity in all stages of the water. They have agreed with the Henrietta Company to reduce freights to the tariff as [illegible] of the Boating [illegible] to reduce the freights [illegible] business in this place free of charge [illegible] Company have given it [illegible] conviction, that the Forwarding Merchant [illegible] town conduct [illegible]

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded to this place *free of commissions*, and no other charge made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 17th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

COMMISSION & AUCTION BUSINESS.

WE respectfully inform our old friends and the public, that we have resumed the above business, and promise our best efforts for the interest of those who may please to entrust us with the sale of any kind of merchandise, Stocks and Bonds excepted, or of country produce, or of any thing else in our line.

WILL. PECK & SON.

Raleigh, May 18. 64-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of CHAIRS Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 32tf

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1.

OR, the Motives and Methods of Good School-keeping, by David P. Page, Principal of the New York State Normal School.

"A successful and capable Teacher in this State says that this work "is entitled to the careful perusal of *every Teacher*."

For sale by E. J. HALE.

POTASH, best quality, for making Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Late [illegible] South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased at this market.

Among [illegible] may be found—Gentlemen's [illegible] Boots; waterproof, kip, and [illegible] Ladies' Walking and Overshoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' Fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's sporting, Gossamer and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps [illegible] Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Seal, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

BELLS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand Church BELLS of from [illegible] to 1500 lbs., suitable for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, &c.— [illegible] New York State Fair for several years past. I have sold a large number [illegible] to tone, quality, &c. [illegible] recently sold of 2064 lbs. to the Catholic Church at [illegible], Md. has been heard eight miles [illegible] entire satisfaction. An assortment [illegible] constantly kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Agent
for A. Meneely, Baltimore, Md.

[illegible], 1847. 61-6w

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the first of this month [illegible] Twenty Dollars [illegible] [illegible] is about [illegible] high, probably higher [illegible] He will no doubt try to make his way to [illegible] and try to [illegible] Reeds. He may [illegible] free papers, they [illegible] Reed, or his wife [illegible] she may pretend to have a title for [illegible] as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.

Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their virtues, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their benign influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ **A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at** E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee.

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

HEADLEY'S new work, 1st volume, price $1 25. Also, Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, half price. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions in the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France, 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

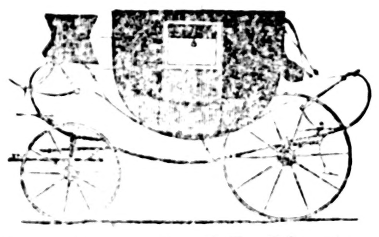
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Salkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ **REPAIRING faithfully executed,** at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 1, 1845 76t

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE OREGON HOTEL, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to W. S. MULLINS.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1843. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinary, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

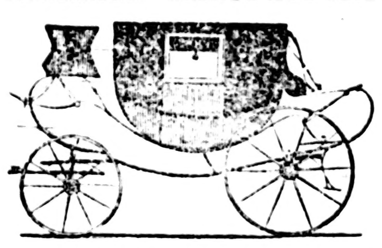
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lile Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lain; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Mattiona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine bl'k Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Loaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mould and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.

May 4, 1847. 61-3m

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged and stoops when walking. Rose is 5½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. A. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 64tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE FALL SESSION of W. J. Bingham's Select School (limited to thirty) will begin on the 14th of July. Sessions regulated by those of our University, beginning two days sooner. At the end of the present Session a class will be discharged, making room for several new scholars.—For terms, &c address the Principal, directing to Hillsborough, N. C.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical " DAVID W. KERR.
12 miles S. W. from Hillsboro'.

May 20, 1847. 64-6p

160 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.

44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

MAYNARD & NOYES'
BLACK WRITING INK.

THIS INK has stood the test of more than *thirty years'* trial, and during this time has been constantly increasing in public favor and patronage, and is now the leading article in the country. *It flows with freedom, becomes permanently black, and will not mould under any circumstances, and is adapted to both quill and steel pens.* Those who may be unacquainted with its superiority are invited to read the following testimonials, selected from many of a similar character, and to make trial of it, themselves:

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, 4th March, 1847.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: Gentlemen—Your Writing Ink has been in almost constant use by the officers of this banking house for the last *fifteen years*, and has always been preferred to any other brand. *It flows freely from the pen, and does not mould, and the color, though sometimes pale when a bottle is first opened, becomes a beautiful permanent black.* I have been a regular consumer of it myself during this time, excepting when curiosity has led me to make trial of other kinds, or I have been compelled to in consequence of not being able to find yours in this market, and take pleasure in being able to speak so favorably of it, and trust that my opinion, founded on such long experience, will induce many who may not be so well acquainted with its merits, to give it a trial.

Yours, respectfully,
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—Gentlemen: We are happy in being able to say that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed above of your writing ink by Mr. Dewey, the cashier of this institution.

Respectfully, yours,
DUN. CAMERON, President;
S. W. WHITING, Teller;
D. DU PRE, Book-Keeper.

☞ The trade can be supplied by the Manufacturers in Boston. Also, for sale by E. J. Hale, and all the principal Booksellers in the Southern States.

April 15, 1847. 65-6wpd

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber, lately having become the purchaser and sole proprietor of this well known and pleasant WATERING PLACE, situate in the Western part of Chatham County, and about 18 miles West of Pittsborough, the County seat of said County, will be ready for the reception of company by the 15th of May next.

The qualities of these Springs having been fairly tested by Professor Olmsted a few years ago, and he pronounced them possessing the best medical properties, which will be entirely sufficient for at least a visit and experiment.

The accommodations will be of the best character that this part of the country affords; and the Springs being located in one of the most salubrious Districts of Central Carolina, and in a pleasant and moral neighborhood, invalids and citizens of the lower country, desirous of a healthy Summer residence, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this place a trial before resorting to more distant and expensive, but less agreeable watering places.

The Proprietor having been at considerable expense in fitting up his buildings, and making all necessary improvements, flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement; and he intends to spare no efforts to furnish his visitors with every thing that they may desire within his reach.

Price of Board shall be as reasonable as the Proprietor can possibly afford.

ABNER B. MARSH.

Chatham County, April 25, 1847. 62-tf

☞ Wil Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, tf. and forward acct's to Emerson's Tan Yard.

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.

For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55-tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

DR. LE ROY'S
VEGETABLE
Universal PILLS,
Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become *celebrated* for the extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic or lingering Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle, and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most powerful and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterwards are willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration [illegible] to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under this dreadful complaint for years.

In Habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any [illegible] ever brought before the public, and one [illegible] will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypochondriacal Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females are subject.

They are mild in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet Nervous Irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

[illegible] should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 141 Greenwich, corner of Liberty street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1847. 58-6m

REMOVED.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Cool Spring Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 71t

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the force of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf